Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Nucle-Michael Street, Nation, 1 Unit Opera House-The Move the Bouth's Theatre-Michael Street, Matina, Humsell's Museum—Busies and Bibat. Buly's Theoder—Quis. Grand Opera House—Ny Partner, Matinee Blaverly's 14th St. Theatre-"Jo ? Mathree Haverly's Ath'e's Garden-The World, Matines. Haverly's 5th Av. Thouter-The Mariotte, Ratines. Medison Square Theater—The Professon. Medison Square Garden—Circus. Wetrs politon Concert Bull-Concert, tew Theatre Comique—The Majo tan Feanches Ministrets—Broadway and Dilect. standard Toestre-A Settenger from Jarvie Section.

The President was safely removed vesterday from the White House to the FRANCK-LYN cottage at Long Branch, making the railway journey in a few minutes less than seven hours, or at an average speed of nearly 34 miles an hour. Over parts of the road the train moved faster than a mile a minute. The President was for a part of the time under the influence of morphine, but, it is reported, was conscious on most of the journey, and his pulse was lower than it had been in the restless hours that preceded the start. After his installment in the cottage at Elberon, however, his pulse rose to 124, and his temperature to 101.6. In their first bulletin from the cottage, issued last evening, the physicians merely rehearse these indications as signs of disturbance produced by the journey, and do not characterize the very high fever as alarming.

Another Schuyler Collax.

If there was any doubt as to what place in the social economy Mr. R. B. HAYES would occupy after leaving the White House, that doubt is now removed. His future is to be like SCHUYLER COLFAX's past; that is to say, SCHUYLER COLFAX's past since the proof of his bribe taking and perjury brought him into general contempt.

We do not undertake to establish a parallel between HAYES and COLFAX. There are many points of difference. In natural ability Colfax is HAYES'S superior. He was elected Vice-President: HAYES was not elected President. There is no similarity in their respective offences. One, while honestly holding office, used it dishonestly, and then called Gop to witness the truth of a falsehood. The other achieved dishonor by consenting to become the representative and beneficiary of a gang of forgers, perjurers, ard thieves. It is not until the two careers reach the point where disgrace and hypocrisy are struggling against oblivion that

they begin to run side by side. For about eight years, in enforced retirement at South Bend, Indiana, SCHUYLER COLFAX has been snivelling his protest against the nation's verdict on his sins. HAYES, at Fremont, Ohio, has been pursuing for several months the same line of defence. He begins well, for he has the advantage of the other's long experience, pesides his own natural aptitude for this sort of thing. The method is simple. Whenever the invitation of an agricultural society, a giris' high school, an association of young Christians, a church fair, or a country editor gives him opportunity to use his mouth or his pen in public. Schuy-LER COLFAX begins to pour forth Tupperian apothegms on the injustice of public opinion, the malice of slander, the wisdom of patience and silence under accusation, and so on to the end of the familiar chapter. He is careful not to reopen judgment on the facts in his own case; they were long ago that of moral or immoral platitudes. He confines himself to general propositions see symptoms of it already." Thirty-five in New York, but throughout the Union which pobody denies except in their application to SCRUYLER COLFAX. This is the fashion in which they commonly run:

"Finally, my young friends, never be arraid of criti-"Always remember that opposition and calumny are

"The commendation of some men justly excites sus picton, and their censure is equivalent to a certificate of good character."

The thing done avails, and not what is said about it." they have the true Colfaxian ring, do not proceed from the convict of South Bend. They are taken word for word from an adto the managers of a church fair who wanted his autograph. HAYES is to be henceforth another Colfax. His worst enemy could could impose no harsher penalty.

On the Canada Frontier.

Although SITTING BULL's Sloux are no longer camped on the Canada border, the occupation of our troops in that region is not wholly gone. A strong battalion, assisted by a rifled gun, has been sent into the

field from Fort Assimbolne to hunt Indians. The new enemy thus recognized or created is believed to consist of a mixed assemblage of Crees, Piegans, and Assiniboines. Their alleged offence is that of crossing the Canada border to hunt buffaloes in the Milk River region, which is one of the best for this purpose at the present season. Huberto all these tribes have been considered peaceable and friendly. They are to be found on both sides of the line, and the Piegans, since the massacre of their tribe by the troops some years since, have had a reservation near the border, not far from the present scene of trouble. It is, perhaps, a matter of some doubt whether all these Indians have committed the offence of crossing the line. But, even if they all belong north of it, they are members of tribes with whom we are at peace; and no reason is pretended to exist for their wishing to change those friendly relations. They have been protected by their remoteness from grievances at our hands, and if they are really British Indians, they can have no framis of agents was originally abolished. Mr. Echoyn was,

Indians for want of a better. the Milk River region has been flagrantly | way, namely, by remitting all the

for the winter, so long they will attempt to portion of that game, which they refuse to

Another difficulty for the untutored savage is that he has no due reverence for the boundary line between Canada and the United States. If this line consisted of a chain of mountains, a river, or a picket fence, he might possibly have some suitable respect for it; but since the buffalo himself crosses and recrosses this line without compunction, the Indian so far forgets the proprieties as to follow him, in gross violation of a parallel of latitude.

Under such circumstances, expeditions against Indians probably need not be wholly denied to the troops, so long as there are buffaloes to hunt and a boundary to cross.

Protection Gaining Ground in England.

The events of the past week make it plain that the reaction against free trade principles is acquiring great momentum in the industrial centres of Great Britain. The Conservative candidates, Mr. Lowther and Sir GEORGE ELLIOT, have been elected in North

Durham and North Lancashire; and although the result is due in some measure. to a transfer of the Irish vote, it is partly owing, also, to the commercial policy advocated by those gentlemen. Another sign of the times will be recognized in the current number of the London Quarterly, which mes out boldly in favor of reciprocity. This action on the part of the weightiest Tory organ, viewed in connection with the series of political incidents which began at Preston in May last with the election of Mr. ECROYD on a "fair trade" platform, may be taken to prove that during the com-

ing twelvementh the battle of free trade

will have to be fought over again.

The demand for reciprocal, equal, or retaliatory tariffs, under all which names ; the agitation for fair trade has been described, has received a great impulse from the refusal of the French to renew the Con-DEN treaty, and the announcement of their intention to introduce a new scale of duties on English goods. It appears that the proposed increase ranges from 7 to 200 per cent., and on most cotton manufactures averages 150 per cent. This will be a grievous blow to British millowners, who have already lost so heavily through the imposition of a protective tariff in Germany. It appears that Manchester alone exported to the German empire in 1872 cotton yarn and cotton fabrics to the value of nearly \$30,000,000, whereas last year the amount had sunk below \$6,000,000. In 1872 Bradford sent to Germany woollen and worsted goods appraised | period. at \$43,300,000, while in 1880 its exports to the same country were not worth more than \$5,000,000. Now, this grave falling off in the exports to Germany, as well as that which is threatened in the case of France, cannot easily be reconciled with the prophecies of Mr. DEIGHT and other free traders, who have for years been assuring the British people that protection was constantly growing weaker on the Continent. In these illfounded assurances they were only echoing that free trade would soon become universal | nificent, whereas once it suggested plenty if only England would but set the pattern, rather than attracted by its beauty. "Adopt free trade," he said in 1846, "and not be changed in less than five years to dishes, for French is as much the language conform to your example." In the same year settled by a logic more pitilessly exact than | Sir Robert Pren told his countrymen that, | botanists. "Your example will ultimately prevail; I And this change has taken place not only

British export trade. eften the brightest tribate that vice and fally can pay to ly falsified in regard to the exchange of bly do better. But in hundreds of hotels, But these particular utterances, although | manufactures from us in exchange." He contended that to suppose England could buy corn of other nations, while they declined to take her manufactures, was as dress recently delivered to the graduating | much as to say that they would give her class of a small Western college by Mr. R. their corn for nothing. But, as it is pointed B. HAYES, and afterward furnished by him out in the Quarterly Review, there was another alternative which Mr. Conden overlooked, namely, that the exporting nation would ask to be paid for its corn in eash. It taurants go, in the world; and some of our wish him no sadder fate. His severest judge is certain that last year Great Britain bought of the United States commodities valued at \$450,000,000, whereas its exports were not worth more than \$115,000,000. A large part of the difference between these imports and exports had to be paid for out of the interest on the \$10,000,000,000 which it is estimated British subjects have invested in American and other foreign bonds. That Great Britain should be able thus to meet a deficit proves indisputably that Great Britain is a rich nation, but not that it will continue so. We should guard also against the error of assuming that all the imports into the United Kingdom were in the shape of raw material. Even the Economist, whose adherence to free trade principles is well known, admits that last year foreign manufactured goods valued at \$2,0,000,000 were introduced into England and sold in direct competition with her own fabries. Other good authorities, including the Chairman of the Bradford | much complaint. Of accomplished cooks Chamber of Commerce, estimate the annual value of such imports at fully \$350,000,000. These figures demonstrate that the products of countries which afford protection to home industries are beginning to vie with English wares, not only in foreign markets, but in England itself.

It is significant that the clamor for reciprocity is now heard from the very industrial districts in whose interest protection to complain of. Nevertheless, the frontier | as we have said, triumphantly elected at troops may have to make an enemy of these | Preston, aithough the issue was distinctly drawn between him and the Free Trade But of all atrocities ever committed by League, and although he pledged himself to Indians against the peace and majesty of vote for a duty of ten per cent, on all artithese United States, probably the most cles of foreign production, except the raw harmiess is that of hunting in an materials of manufactures. He contended almost utterly uninhabited region that that a duty on American wheat would not game which from time immemerial cause any appreciable advance in the price has been the chief food supply of of bread, for ample supplies, he thought, the aborigines of the Northwest, and could be precured from Canada, whose grain which it would be no poetical figure to de- he would allow to enter duty from It is a scribe as nature's own provision, designed | fact that even a small duty on wheat im to keep them from starvation. The despatch ported from foreign countries would and which gave the first news of the expedition | considerably to the first he venue, for even remarked that the Indians are thought to the odd-bity of a shilling a quarter, which Mr. number from 1,500 to 2,000, "who are for | Lowa result of arought in about \$5,000,000 the most part peaceably disposed, but can- a year and the remission did not affect not resist the temptation to hunt buffaloes the price of bread stuit. It is not pretended to be so mainrious, will not that fact have a and run off ponies, on whatever side of the by Mr. Echovis and the advocates of taroff chastening influence on our ambitious line they may find thom." The extent to reprisais that any dote likely to be baposed | statesmen ? which these Indians find pomes to run off on American grain would camble the English ! does not fully appear from the evidence thus | farmer to grow wheat at a profit. But | must have a nomination by a national contar offered; but the offence of huntleg buffa- they propose to help the British agricullocs cannot be successfully denied. For years turist and manufacturer in abother less they go in by a swindle, as HAYES did.

from Sitting Bull's camp had great buf- he pays on account of the national falo hants there last summer and the sum- expenditure. At present the total receipts more belove; and it is to be leared that as from customs duties in the United Kingdom long as the Indians of that region are not are not much over \$100,000,000 a year, too improvident to lay up supplies of food | whereas Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the current expenses of 1881 exceeds \$407,000,000. secure for themselves and their families a Now the champions of fair trade are placing themselves on the plausible ground relinquish wholly to British tourists and to adopted by the free trade party in the those hunters who shaughter thousands United States, which does not propose to every year for their hides, leaving the car- | abolish import duties altogether, but to impose them for revenue only. "If that is free trade in the United States, why," asks the London Quarterly, "should it not be good enough for Englishmen ?"

What Lorenzo Delmonico Did.

The late LORENZO DELMONICO did more than build up a great business and accumulate a large fortune. He gave an impulse to good cookery throughout the country, and raised the standard of restaurants and hotel kitchens. By his success he excited emulation, and the consequence has been a great and general improvement in cookery. Moreover, the fame won by him brought hither many glited, learned, and experienced cooks from Europe, so that now, taking them and their pupils, we have a supply of transcendant gastronomical artists only excelled by those of France.

Mr. DELMONICO, therefore, rendered us a great service during his long life in this country, and his name will not be forgotten for a hundred years at least, even if it is not kept alive by a continued succession of DELMONICOS in the restaurant business. When he first began, forty years ago, to keep an eating house in New York, tittle was known here of artistic cookery; and for a long time thereafter our restaurants were few in number and not usually distin- | If he takes them all to heart and acts upon them guished for the skilful preparation of their food. Different ones, it is true, had different specialties in the way of dishes, but a really elegant and well-proportioned dinner could not be obtained in New York. The fare was usually hearty rather than delicate, and the service was never graceful, according to our modern notions.

Oyster saloons, distinguishable by their red batis of light, abounded in the city a quarter of a century ago, but of restaurants where a man could get an elaborate bill of fare and be sure of good articles thoroughly well prepared, there were only two or three at most. The cookery at nearly all of the establishments was of a very primitive kind. and a large part of the delicacies obtainable In our markets-the best in the world-were not used at all, either on private or public tables. Read the bill of fare of one of the great dinners given twenty-live or thirty years ago, and you will be struck by its profusion, but not by the variety nor by the symmetry of its programme. Especially surprised at the poverty of invention displayed. Pies of different kinds seem to have exhausted the ingenuity of the cooks of that

Since Mr. DELMONICO set the example, all this has been changed. The bill of fare for an elaborate New York dinner might serve as a model for Paris even. A greater variety of fish, flesh, and fowl has been introduced, and the number of fruits and vegetables has been greatly increased; while of delicate trifles for the close of the repast a vast number have been invented or adopted from abroad. The procession of the courses is also more scientific, and the Mr. Conden, who was theroughly convinced | arrangement of the table has become mag-Of course, the French influence is dominant of cooks as Latin is of physicians and

have now passed, and all the symp. | also. We see traces of it even in little toms point to such an extension of protect country hotels or inns; though frequently tionist principles upon the Continent as to | we get there rather the form than the subthreaten the complete extinction of the Stance, the name rather than the thing. If some of them contented themselves with Mr. Compan's predictions have been equal- | plain and simple cookery, they would probacommodities between Great Britain and the during the summer especially, we discover United States. He took it for granted that evidences that really accomplished cooks if "we bought corn largely from America, are at work in the kitchens, and that they the Americans would be obliged to take our are pursuing their calling with pride and conscientiousness. For all this credit must

be given to the late Mr. DELMONICO. Instead of a very few restaurants of high class, where a well-cooked and well-served dinner could be procured, within ten or fifteen years they have so multiplied that they may be found in all parts of the city. Next to Paris New York is now undoubtedly the best provided city, so far as reseating houses are not excelled even in the French capital. Hotel cookery has vastly improved also, and that in private families is much better than it used to be Moreover, of late years, an extensive business of catering to lodgers in hired rooms and the occupants of apartments in the flat are brought in hot and in varied courses, waiters come to serve them, and the dishes are removed when they are over. This is a European fashion which has been readily adopted in New York, and will become every year more common, for admirable catering may be obtained in this way, and the need

of it grows greater all the time. The city, too, now contains a large and in telligent force of trained waiters, who are strong enough to have an association of their own. Those who can afford to pay for it need never lack for skilful table service, something in regard to which there used to be so there is also a good supply, though, of course, of the highest artists in gastronomy there are never very many, neither in our own country nor in any other. But the most skilful in gostronomy are all the time teaching the others, and consequently cookery ends upward. The advance within a quar-

er of a century has been very great. We recognize in the late Mr. DELMONICO the leader in this culinary reform and improvement, and render honor to his memory n consequence. It was an important work to do, for our country has suffered bitterly from bad cookery, and still in some regions, especially at the South, the kitchen is an enemy to the health of the people. His cureer, so honorable and so successful, teaches young men that by diligence, skill, aptitude, industry, ability, and fidelity any useful calling may be made the means of gaining wealth and also of winning respect and social consequence.

A Good Thing for Long Branch.

If Gen. GARFIELD should happen to reover, it will make the fortune of Long Brunch. Invalids real and imaginaryfrom all parts of the country will flock there And since the White House is adjudged

To get into the Executive Mansion they vention, and an election by the people on-Whetens to go to Long Branch, a far more | the day time, and a congenial cowl for the resorted to for this purpose. The Sioux taxes which, in existing circumstances, desirable place, only requires a pocket full | night time.

of money. Henceforth let it be the ambition of our statesmen to go to Long Branch!

An Insufficient Reason.

The Prosecuting Attorney in the case of the Malbeys preferred a charge of murder against both of them. This was after a coming President, do not encourage the belief virtual acquittal of WALTER MALLEY by the Coroner's jury.

It was right to prefer such a charge, if the Prosecutor had evidence to base it upon; gestion has brought forth. Apart from the conthough we think if that evidence was in his possession while the Coroner's jury had the case in charge, the only fair and manly course would have been to lay it before them.

When the counsel for the prisoners moved for a separate trial, the Prosecutor objected on the ground that a separate trial would subject the State to greater expense, and the magistrate sustained the objection. This will strike sound criminal lawyers and all fair-minded men as a very insufficient reason for compelling the prisoners, whose relations to the tragedy, even as found by the Coroner's jury, are widely different, to be tried together.

Indeed, we regard it as a disgrace to the State of Connecticut that one of her judicial tribunals should be engaged in weighing out so many ounces of silver against so many ounces of blood-a little gold against the lives of two men.

Gen. Grant earned the title of the Sphinx" by a judicious stlence of many years. He has more recently earned the title of "the Phonograph" by an injudicious garrulousness. In view of this last fact, it is curious to observe that in Chicago yesterday he refused to talk to a reporter. Gen. GRANT gives evidence of taking up some of the lessons of experience. he will be a greater man than he ever yet has been, and he will never again attempt to secure a third term as President.

Connecticut was proud yesterday, for it found itself able to celebrate a centennial anniversary that gave occasion for military, ora- the presiding officer, in the event Arthur is torical, poetleal, and popular display. The anniversary was the one hundredth of the battle of Groton Heights, "the largest and most important military engagement that ever took place in our industrious, peace-joying, and liberty-loving Commonwealth," as Gen. Joz HAWLEY, the orator, remarked. The celebration will fitly conclude to-day with suitable services in memory of that pure young patriot. Capt. NATHAN HALE, whose memory knould be ever kept green, but whose monument has not yet been raised in New York.

Good news from the far West-that the report of the massacre of Gen. Cann and his whole command is false. Yet the truth is bad enough. The death of a Lieutenant and eight or ten men does not call for the annihilation of the whole Apache tribe. If the murderers can when you come to the desserts you will be be caught they should be punished, but there should be no wholesale butchery, much as the wild Indian fighters may clamor for it.

> Yesterday was the most uncomfortable day since the hot term of 1880. Despite the weather prophets' prediction of cooler weather and frequent rains, the sun biazed in the heavens with awful heat, the heavens were as brass, and the earth like a furnace. Man and beast suffered. Sunstrokes were frequent. Even those who, having spent a cool summer among the mountains or by the sea, had re turned to their city homes suffered; among them are many children, who were yesterday

This will be a great day for the SMITHS of New Jersey. Hundreds of them will assemble from all parts of the State and hold their annual reunion on the old homestead of Zecharian SMITH at Peapack and do honor to John there will not be a tariff in Europe that will throughout. We see it in the names of the Schmidt, the founder of the great, original, genuine family of New Jersey Smiths. This is proper. But why confine the celebration to New Jersey? There are Smiths in several other States of the Union, and JOHN SCHMIDT of New Jersey cannot be the only great original SMITH. There should be a national reunion of this important family, and the memory of the original SMITH should be honored, whether he be valient Capt. John or sturdy Tubal Cain.

Troubles multiply around the much-married Manvin. Not only do fifteen wives claim him as their husband, but it is now alleged that he is an old criminal offender, and has served a three years' sentence in Auburn State prison for forgery. The indications now are that MARVIN will not walk the earth a free man for many long years to come.

There have heretofore been several drawbacks to New Jersey life, chief of which have been mosquitoes, chilis, and applejack, though there be men who do not think appleiack obectionable. Now new evils appear in the State The drought is very destructive; forest fires are very uppleasant, and, latest of all, tramps are becoming bold. If this sort of thing continues, the State will be shunned by thinskinned, bilious, temperate, and peace-loving persons.

The case of REBELLO, the New Orleans fruit vender, charged with being Esposito, the Sicilian bandit, draws to a close. The testimony as to his identity is all in, and to-day the lawyers will sum up. Of course it is not corhouses, has sprung up in New York. Meals | tain what decision will be made, and it is just as uncertain that the prisoner is the bandit so much wanted by the Italian Government.

A QUESTION OF SOME MOMENT.

A Most Improbable Story.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Rev. William Arthur's Best son was born at Mege's Curioral Durlam Consets, and was named William chester Allan Arthur, and is still alive. Durham, Calleda, Silves, Archar Archar and is smill silve.

His second and is smill silve.

His second and was born in North Fairfield, Franklin County, Verticult, and was barnyd Chester Abell Arthur, and died in imagey.

His third soft, william was born in the more William was fropped from William was born the more William was fropped from William to say born the more Walliam was fropped from William Chester Alian Arthur is uance.

The Rev William Arthur had two daughters with the name Malvina, the caller was manned Regima Malvina Malvina Arthur, and the younger simply Malvina. They are both diving more than the waste will awear to the facts when a sufficient number of unitary born cutzons have beaution exclusing to reside being raind over by an alien born, but select is politica. Yours, a Republican and native-born citizen.

Where was Gen. Arthur's Birthplace! To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you leave inform me where Gen. Chester A Arthur leasers! Yours of Las.

GRAND HALES, Migh., Sept 3. Gen. Arthur was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt., on October 5, 1830. There are some persons who aver that he was born in Canads, but we have no doubt they are mistaken.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sar: The

cheering words or your sait water build healed corre-spondent bring a revival of hope to the disprised ranks of the nuth tried. But "Maid Testa," your correinfent of this morning, properly calls upon the former or further exchanation before giving out-us artic wel-

come to be remady.

Maint Team is problem of another be being morely silent Team is problem of another be being morely silent y bear of any object of the being morely silent y bear of the post form the first bear of the object of the bear of the object o Calling Van Declares whether yourself declares and sympothetic, or of the bireate accorder-allyses awar the Proceedings of the process of the New York Sout &

The subject is one upon which our studies re as yet incomplete. It is our immature judge ment that sait and water, or sait water, will not act as a deptiatory, if applied as recommended by THE NEW correspondent. We are sustained by the authority of Monsieur Poujol in saying that there is no chemistry or oulture that will restore the hair to a truly bold head. An excellont way to keep thes off a baid nead is by wearing a searlet Spanish gover, especially the

THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. The responses to Senator Beck's proposition that the Democrats shall elect Senator Authory to the Presidency of the Senate, in the event of Gen. Arthur bethat the Kentucky Senator's millennial idea will succeed, if it is ever actually voted on. There Is instruction in the opinions which Beck's sugtingency as to Gen. Arthur and the Presidency. Senator Hill of Georgia denounces the suggestion as foolish and impossible. Senator Pugh of Alabama agrees to this. Another Southern Demogratic Senator, of long service and much strength, does not hesitate to say that no reason exists why the Democrats should not use what power they have to secure all it will win. He has no belief that Beck's plan will have the support of half a dozen Senators, even if it is attempted, though he does not believe it will be.

From this Senator a good idea of what will be the course of the Democrats in regard to the organization is obtained. It is simply that the Democrats should take all they can get, and in doing it they should improve every opportunity and resort to everything allowable and expedient, to increase their strength. He does not see the necessity of placing a Republican in the Vice-President's chair, who may become President, if it is possible to elect a Democrat, As for the officers of the Senate, he holds that the Democrats should have them all, and the committeemen, too, if they have the votes to elect them, and that they will be justified in resorting to whatever there is a precedent for and is not wrong, to effect such a result. This Senator has reason for saying that he reflects the disposition of Democratic Senators almost as a body, and is confident that the caucus will decree such a course.

With regard to the suggestion of Senator Pugh, that Miller should be kept out of his seat till the regularity of his election can be inquired into, he would not express an opinion, only that if there are good reasons for an inquiry there should be one, and the New York Senator sent home again if there were grounds for doing it. The suggestion which the Republicans have thrown out of making Senator Davis called out of the chair, a contingency which the general conclusion seems to favor, Democrats do not at once take to. It will not be accepted unless as the alternative for the election of an out-and-out Republican. It is quite certain that should there be no changes, and Lapham and Miller be admitted, whereby the Senate will be left as it was at the opening of the late extra session, the Democratic Senators will be no better disposed to yield than they were then.

To this complexion things may come. It so, the Republicans will have more difficulty in shaping their course than the Democrats. Blaine has caused notice to be served on the Republican Senators that the caucus slate, with Gorham for Secretary and Riddelberger for Sergeant-at-Arms, must be broken, or, if persisted in, it will fait. The organ of Blaine has stated that there are a number of Republican Senators who will not vote to ratify that slate, and it is well known that to carry his point Blaine has already opened negotiations with Democratic Senators. Rather than Gorbam and Riddieberger, he would see the Democratic caucus nominees for those offlees succeed. Whether the Republican Senators will stand by the nominees already in the fleid or abandon them at Blaine's dictation and for his favorites is a question. No doubt exists that Blaine would readify trade on the basis that a Maine man, or some other favorite, be chosen Clerk, with Ben. Hill's favorite for Sergeant-at-Arms. Some such trade in the end is not an improbable solution of the question about the Senate offices. Any way, if Blaine can help it, Gorham win not be Secretary of the Senate. It can be interred for a certainty that when the price of for him to organize the body as Blaine or any one. He may be so disposed, with the Senate offices surrounding him, Blaine finds time to attend to practical politics. Probably at no provious period in his career has he felt as now the necessity for husbanding all his resources. For a short time back, with not only the cares of his own office, but the direction of many things not contemplated thrown on him, and in a way never dreamed of, he has do not at once take to. It will not be accepted unless as the alternative for the election of an

never dreamed of, he has had his hands full. For practical politics he is always ready, and to the organization of the two Houses of Congress, especially the Senate, he is giving every needful attention, with the special object steadily in view of breaking the Republican caucus slate of It would suit Blaine, should it become neces-

sary to elect a presiding officer in place of Ar-thur, to see Anthony elected. Beck's sugges-tion to that effect has a suspicious aspect in the pressed themselves concerning the matter. Hill's intimation will bear that construction, pressed themselves concerning the matter, thill's intimation will bear that construction, and the Senator already referred to is not prepared to dispute that the suggestion has a meaning that does not appear on its face. It is obvious however, that the Democratic Sonators, almost as a body, will stand opposed to doing anything on sentimental grounds, and will pursue such a course as will promise to be most successful in obtaining the organization. The presiding officer, if one is to be chosen, will not be yielded without a struggle. As at the conclusion of the late session, so it may be again. Differences among the Democratic Senators may exist about the Senator to be so honored, But for this difference, and could the Democratic Senators have agreed on Senator Harris of Tennessee, he would have been elected. It is well understood that Senator Bayard would be the favorite of the majority. No opportunity was given for an election, but Republicans were willing to see Harris, but not Bayard, chosen temporary presiding officer of the Senator that Democratic Senators are the properties of the Senator temporary presiding officer of the Senator. were willing to see marris, but not bayard, chosen temporary presiding officer of the Sennis. The Delaware Senator, it is known, caimed it as a right belonging to him as the oldest Democratic Senator, and he would have been the choice of the caucus. If a Democrat is chosen, it will probably be Bayard. At no previous time in our history have these things been scrutinized as they are now, and as they becafter will be. A lesson in possibilities has been learned that will not so

The Habbie of Infants Full of Sense. Letter from Charles Darwin of England to Mrs. Emily Pulled.

Dean Madam: In response to your wish. I have much pleasure in expressing the interest which I feel in your proposed investigation on the mental and bodily development of infants, very little is at present securately known on this subject, and I believe that isolated observation will add but little to our knowledge; whereas tabulated results from a very large number of observations, systematically made, would probably throw much light on the sequence and period of development of the several faculties.

This knowledge would probably give a foundation for some improvement in our education of young children, and would show us whether the same system ought to be followed in all

I will venture to specify a few points of in-I will venture to specify a few points of inquiry which, as it seems to me, possess some
scientific interest. For instance, does the coincation of the parents influence the mental powers of their children at any age, either at a very
early or somewhat more advanced slage? This
could, perhaps, be learned by school masters or
nistresses, if a large number of children were
first classed according to age and their mental
attainments, and afterward in accordance will
the eigenation of their parents, as far as this
could be discovered.

As discovered to the explicit for accordance.

the education of their parents, as far as this could be discovered.

As observation is one of the earliest faculties developed in young emildren, and as this power would probably be exercised in an equal legree by the children of educated and unceturated persons. It seems not impossible that any transmitted effect from education could be displayed only at a somewhat advanced age. It would be desirable to test statistically in a similar manner the truth of the often-repeated statement that colored children but that they afterward fall off in progress. If it could be reveal that education acts not only on the midwidual, but by transmission on the race, this would be a great encouragement to all working on this all-important subject.

It is well known that children sometimes exhibit at a very early age stoory special tasks.

All-important subject.

It is well known that children sometimes exhibit at a very early age strong special thicks, for which no cause can be assumed, although occasionally they may be assumed for by reversion to the taste or occupation of some progenitor; and it would be interesting to learn how far such early tastes are persistent and influence the future career of the individual. In some instances such tastes die away without apparently eaving any alter effect; but it would be desirable to know how far this is commonly the case, as we small then know whether it the case, as we small then know whether it were important to direct, as far as this is possible to have the strong direct, as far as this is possible to have the strong direct, as far as this is possible to have the strong direct, as far as this is possible to have the strong direct, as far as this is possible to have the strong direct, as far as this is possible to have the strong direct as the strong direct and the strong direct as the stro

THEOLOGY IN CINCINNATI.

Halstend M., the Wicked Skeptle of the Commercial, Rebuked and Instructed b. the Truly Good Man of the Gazette.

From the Carlowitt Gazette, Sept. 5. The Commercial, trusting to its recollections-It has lost the only copy of the Bible it possessed-affirms drawned in the Red Sea, and also that the minimay of the Pharaol in question has just been discovered at Thebes. It would have done better had it verified its reminiscences by an examination of the sacred text, and also by broshplace, the narrative in Exodus does not say that Pharach was drowned, but the expressions regarding the loss of his men and horses seem to indicate that he was not included in the destruction. A poetical declaration of one of the P-aims (**xxxvi., 15) is to this effect: "But over-

threw Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sen." Whether or not this is to be taken literally, the body of the Pharson usually identified with the sovereign from whom the Israelites fled has not been discovered. Rame ses II., whose mummy has been found, was an earlier per secutor of the Hebrews, whose afflictions ran through more than one reign. Menephthah, a successor of Rame ses-one sovereign, we believe, intervening-is held by most modern critics to be the Pharach of the Exedus, and his remains are not included among the Theoan discoveries. There is an existing inscrimuon that the son of this Menephthah, and his associate in reigning, died trates the statement that the first born of Egypt died just previous to the departure of the Israelites "from the first born of Pharach that sat on his throne."

The Commercial, in its zeal to make a point against the Scriptures, has afforded a new illustration of the proverb that haste makes waste.

A MONUMENT TO CAPT. SMITH.

A Suggestion that a Memorial to the Herote Pilot be Erected on Sunken Meadows.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Both beere and since the memorial services at the Tabernacle at Sea Cliff in honor of the late Capt Charles P. Smith, to the specestion, which was first made public at those services, that the survivors of the Seawanlinka disaster together with others who might desire thus to honor and perpetuate the memory of the galiant pilot, should contribute to a fund with which to erect a suitable monu-

perpensive memory of the galant pilot, should contribute to a fund with which to erect a suitable monument. The general drift of opinion seems to be that the monument should be a pain granite shaft with an appropriate inscription engraved upon it, and that it should be erected upon the Sunken Meadows.

I have taken some pains to ascertain, on a rough estimate, what such a monument would cost, and I find that it would cost rough \$1.500 to \$2.100. Of course the greater the fund the higher the monument. Perhams, however, further and closer estimates would show that \$1,000 would be sufficient. Probably, when this matter shall have become widely known, manufacturers of monuments will volunturily send in estimates, revised with great care, so that a much higher and better monument may thus be obtained than on an ordinary occasion for the same sum, whatever we may be able to raise. Several gentlemen have expressed willinguess to contribute \$50 each. No don't there are others who would be wilden to give more. But the final suggestion, which soems to meet with general approval in private conversation, is that the subscription be started at \$1 each, so that every che, whether a survivor of the Seawanishad dissister or not, may easily make a contribution, and that then, after a reasonable time stouch have elapsed for that subscription to be closed, if the fourt thus raised should not be large enough, greater same could be contributed.

should not be large chough, greater same could be contributed.

Each of the city daily newspapers should be made an agent to receive these subscriptions, to do which they certainly would have no objections; and, when the fund should be completed, left be utried over to a committee who should select the monoment and cause it to be erective and paid for. As members of this committee, I nominate Mr. wm R. Grace, Mr. John W. Harper, Mr. Charles A. Dans, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, and Mr. Richard O'Gornan, als of whom were on board the Seawanhaxa on that terrible day, and whose aumorer residences range from Matanascock Point to Great Neck, and who would thus fity represent us in the matter.

New York, Sept. 0.

Out in Cincinnati they have been holding a festival in memory of Col. Frederick Hecker, the prac-tical purpose being to raise a fund to build a monument

H cker was a clever old fellow, kindly, enthusiastic, and realous. In the latter part of the war he commanded the Eighty second Dilnois Infantry, serving in East Tennessee. Like German soldiers in general from the days of Hermann to those of Motke, Hecker's men had a strong predisposition to plunder the enemy, and espe-cially the people of the country in which they were operating; and very strict orders were issued to prevent their granfying this inclination. On one occasion Col. Hecker undertook to set himself against these orders. He was quite friendly with a civil officer who was travelhorse, and had vainly endeavored to exchange it for a better one. Moving slowly along with the column of infantry, they discovered three or tour superb horses running loos, in the forest beside the road, and one of them a stoat gray, was magnificent. The forest was enclosed, and there was no doubt that these horses were genuine private property, and that to seize one of them would be not only to steal a horse, but to violate the orders of the

Commanding General. Hecker, however, was equal to the emergency. Calling a Lieutenant and a number of men, he said: "There is a gray horse over the fence yonder, and you will go and catch him; he belongs to the General here"—the civil officer had no right to this title—"and he will give

was too good a one to be caught easily; and the enclosure was too large, and the time too short. The Lieutenant and his party reported that they had not been able to capture the General's horse; and that personage found himself obliged to continue his journey upon the wretched beast that he had so long desired to be rid of.

It a monument is to be raised to Hecker, this "General" ought to have an opportunity to euroli himself

A Love Match After All.

From the Beaton Transcript. I have this moment received a private letter from an American lady in England, saying: "Yesterday I was at the Baroness Burdett-Bartlett-Coutte's at a very delightful gasden party, but it rained, of course, as it always does at an English garden party, and we adjourned to the conservatory for the entertainment. I must tell you that the sandwiches contained nothing but butter and spiced temators, and were delicious. The baroness was clad in brown satin, with a profusion of white lace. and wore tower jewels than some American women wear has not a thread of gray in it. I like her. As for her husband, he is, as the Boston girls say, 'too awfully nice for anything.' I do not wonder that the Baroness feel in love with him and married him, and that she is very proud of him. She looks radiantly happy, and evidently doesn't care a whit for the Queen's snub, which everybody has been talking about; and with so devoted and charming a husband, who also looks screnely happy,

why should she?" A Man Allowed to Die at Coney Island.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We have near New York a city of the sea, so called a city where money getting is the principal affair, where lives are jeopardized, aye, even lost request a for lack of ordinary care. Such a case I saw on saturday aftername last at socied to gain the means of subsistence by begging. Comey I land. A man's bisly was seen close to the shure in Finding this a hard life he made up his mind to ceichres front of Bauer's. It was brought ashore set warm, a few effects of the instrumental consequence of the second seco

Any Cocculus Indicas in Lager Recet TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: The brewers

n Kurope use to sees lade as or that berry, in their beer, the unit perfected to statute with penalty. The properties are first summaring and afterward supervise, and

Oswron, Sept. 6 .- The Second Assembly Dis-

Breeds, as delegates to the State Convention Assembly-Lieut. Flipper to be Court Martialled.

Chicano, Sept. 6.-A general court martial

eil convenent Fort Bavis, Texas, on Phorsday, send to. to try Sec and Lieut H. O. Filpour, related at the fourth that by charged with subergiousent of \$1.700.4 Gev.

tering William. "inquires whether it is sold for may person or institution, after the persons of the Migration." interest law, to exact and take 7 per cent interest on martgages that have by their brook expired and are overdise, but unpaid. We answer that it is not local. It car correspondent will inform us of the name of any public institute in that has done this thing, we shall be

BUNBEAMS

It is alleged that tight lacing checks

Greece has a fine current crop-a very

-The Italian revenue largely exceeds that the same period of last year.

The London General Omnibus Company's last dividend was 12's per cent.

The first question that nine out of ten

sen in the for West but to a New Yorker is this: "What kind of a place is Harry Hill's?" -At the late amateur athletic sports in Rio de Jamero the winner of one of the hundred-yard dashes was an old man 70 years of age.

-A woman of 45 married a man of 21 at Aurora, Ind., but the union brought her so little happi ness that she drowned herself four days afterward.

-The ordinary country house in Arkansac is a log cabin; in Kansas, a dogout in the prairie; and in Nebraska, a sod house, built of square pieces of sad -French religious communities own real

estate in France worth over \$140,000,000; indeed it is

averred that they own much more under cover of private individuals' names. -While small proprietors are to be the salvation of Ireland, in Bavaria 3,739 farms were sold last year because the small proprietors could not been

to pay the debt of the Second Baptist Church at Indianapolis, but the money instead of the debt has disappeare

ami the pastor is called upon to explain -Scotch farmers are said to be very discontented, and no wonder, for the weather is bleak and cold, the wheat is a thin crop, outs are under average, turnips a failure, and barley scarcely up to average.

-The oldest German opera, a musical play, composed by Johann Gottlieb Staden of Nurnbert has been published for the first time by a firm in that of Bavarian city. Staden was organist to the Grand Duke of Brandenburg in 1609.

-Immediately after the signing of the recent Franco-Tunisian treaty speculation became rife in Tunisian real estate. Frenchinen bought up land near the ratiroad station, and are reselling it at an enormous advance. A fair-sized house rents at \$2,000 a year. -The ex-King of Hanover sternly refuse

to see his only sister, whose love marriage, promoted and approved by Queen Victoria, deeply offended him. "A dethroned dynasty." says his ex Majesty, "ought to shun a messiffance far more than a dynasty in prosperity. -A regular water route from the interior of Canada to Great Britain is proposed by way of Hudson Bay. The idea that the bay is open for navigation only three months in the year is said to be a fallney, and the

only impediment is the blocking up of the entrance by ice, which drifts in Davis's Straits in April and May. -Mr. Parnell is now among the waxen treasures of the Messrs. Tussaud (Madame died lone ago). "A lady of rank" is alleged to have lately gazed a while on this "counterfeit presentment" with pro-tound interest. Then taking off a heavy gold chain, with cross attached, she reverently kissed it, and placed it of

-Three weeks ago two army officers and a civilian were shooting on Lord Massey's properly near Limerick when a larve crowd collected and attacked them. They retreated to Lord M.'s shooting lodge, which they barriended, and were on the point of firing when a detachment or soldiers and police arrived. Sport is in deed exciting in Ireland. -The salary of the Mayor of Swansea, in

Wales, has been increased for the year from the p £2,000, in order that an adequate reception may be given town in October. The Mayor intends to spend the amount in street decoration: and in case any taxpayers object be has deposited \$500 to reimburse such claimants. -Lord Lytton lately let for ten years his home farm, 220 acres, four-fifths arable, for \$1,400. The

tenant, a Scotchman, receives house, outbuildings and fences in good order, and when they need repair the landlord is to furnish material. During the last three years of the lease the landlord is to pay for half the arti-ficial feeding stuffs, and at the end of the lease the kenant is to receive compensation for improvements.

—Sir Honry Tyler recently asked in Par-

classes were affiliated to the Science and Art Depart ment at South Kensington, had stated that "the principles of the frog are condemnatory of God," and also whether "any one enunciating those principles was a fit teacher to work in a Government school to the London papers, the Doctor answered the first ques uon in the negative.

A reporter of a Philadelphia paper has been interviewing a venerable undertaker. who says that cases of suicide whereof the outside world knows nothing

are very frequent; In fact, it seems that he has been throats. And he tells how he soothed a widow who pointed tearfully to a yawning gap about her husband's jurular, by whipping out his needle, making a neat job of fixing it together, and telling her to hold her tongue. -The Governor of Hong Kong reports that the Chinese population there increases rapidly and invests heavily in real estate. The Governor speaks

ten times more promptly than our white men." Anothe witness says, "I take no bond or security from them; and a third attributes "the commercial prosperity of the Chinese in San Francisco to their commercial probity." -A tenant on the estate of a large land owner, three miles from Limerick, demanded an abate ment of rent, which the agent did not leel at liberty to give. The result was that no powers could be found for the growing crops nor inhorers to save them. In this emergency the centry of the neighborhood offered their

assistance to the agents, and with them cut the hay and saved the crops. They provided themselves with foo cooking atensils, &c., and worked under the protection of The temperance people of Oberlin, Onio have been holding meetings in the nope of persuading the hotel keepers and apothecaries of that town to sign t piedge neither to sell nor to give away spirituous higher the spethecaries being urged not to turnish such lique "straight" even up a a physician's prescription. The desired pledge is not to be funding unless all dealers in alcoholic beverages agree to it. All but two have yielded,

out can be pursuaded to join the rest. -There hangs in the dining room of Cottingham House, Northamptonshire, E-giand, the restdence of the Hon. Mrs. Pery, a lifetime picture of the beautiful Viscountess Cullen, who married at the age of 14, her husband being 16 or 17. The poculiarities of the picture are that the lady is represented reclining, accom-panied by a pair of doves, in the happy state of Evernist to the fall. It has consequently been found expedient to provide retirements for the Viscounters in the shape of cur-tains. The picture is by Sir Poter Lely.

and the question now is whether these obstinate holders

-An old man was recently seen to jump into the Danube, near the city of Pesth. He was retcant by bringing it and his life to a summary conclusion

a search of every pocket in the room that his charge was understood as serious. Then the thief laid the watch of the table and was permitted to slink out. -Spain has recently been alarmed by the

simultaneous on brink of what appear to be incomistf. Valencia, Cordova, Navarra, Cadiz, Grenada, Logrido Guadalajara, Zaragoza, and Careres and been reserved by the Government. In Estromators the fires have been most widexproved and serious. Great speeches of commet and grass land have been berned, the dry grass and tree spreading the configuration with abrunus results 4:4 in ward to place villages have been partially furner down, and burns especially destroy d. The theater # Cudizanti a church at Pomelona were burnet to the other places. The Government have appointed a men Judge to a quire min the matter

-The Abcadoost of San Francisco reports that California will the opened your continue to full the place at the head of the list of wheat-growing class, but Medication that its interface of the the case of the c long to rive out. In many classes, and Mod Wor the highest degree was now produce to over the twater business at a cree. Thus torsion at a contract of B and said has been made read by housing new and it ruthwatten. This however cannot continue to the Fruit Provide on the commercial according to the de-larger discounting at 1 Oute order a mount to the de-manding of another Atlantic States and income. The in-

She said he had a flattering totals. And the a wheel restal lies of a field For that said he my me I const You cannot be among the most we. Gave not the mine has I always

T is there, she said with either of the The twant will be made one next anger